





Governor Waite Acquitted by the United States Commissioner.

His Companions Were Held To Await the Action of the Grand Jury on the Charge of Embezzling Mrs. Likens' Letter—The Conspiracy Was Not Established.

Denver, Aug. 31.—As a result of the examination held before United States Commissioner Hunsdale, Commissioner Mullins, Chief Armstrong and Matron Dwyer were held in \$500 bonds to await the action of the United States grand jury, while Governor Waite was released from further proceedings. The Commissioner held that the evidence showed that there had been an embezzling of the now famous letter, but that the charge of conspiracy had not been established.

At 10 o'clock the courtroom began to fill up rapidly. Governor Waite, accompanied by Mrs. Waite and Secretary Lorenz, came in promptly at the hour. Commissioner Hunsdale appeared a few minutes later and took his seat on the bench.

Governor Waite was then called to the stand and was sworn by the Commissioner.

"I would say in relation to the card written by Miss Dwyer and Mr. Mullins that I no more than glanced at the letter published," said Governor Waite. "I never had any conversation with Mrs. Mullins, Chief of Police Armstrong, or Miss Dwyer about this letter prior to this trial. I never conspired with these parties to violate the laws of the United States or this State.

"This letter was shown to me. I may have taken it into my hands to read it, but that was all. I thought the letter might have been a forgery. I gave it no thought. I was very much surprised when I saw it in the paper. There was another letter shown to me, but I did not read it. It was a letter from Mrs. Likens, about which I talked with Chief of Police Armstrong. I did not think it was wise to remove Mrs. Likens as a matter of policy. She had many women and societies interested in her favor. That is all I have to say."

Cross-examined by Judge Sale.

Adm. Dwyer never showed him the letter.

"Did Mr. Sale?"

"No, sir. I never saw the letter in her possession."

Cross-examined by United States District Attorney Johnson.

He did not know the date the letter was written or what purpose was the letter written for.

"I don't know."

"Was brought to you?"

"Yes, sir."

"Is it usual to have letters brought to you?"

"You would be surprised to know how many letters are received."

He did not consider it anything strange about letters being brought to him.

"Is your memory a blank on this question?"

"My memory is very good as to events but not as to dates. The letter, I think, was read to me. I don't think I had the letter in my hand when it was read."

"Can't you tell who brought the letter?"

"Mr. Spaw may have brought the letter."

"Was it before or after Mrs. Likens' removal?"

"I don't know. It was about that time. I did not think the letter of any importance as I do not of every 100 letters brought to me."

"Did you have a conversation with Mrs. Dr. Love about this?"

"I did. I spoke to her about some things which I did think to her credit."

"Did you give her a written order to the Chief of Police to let her see the letter?"

"I don't remember."

"Is your memory on this the same as to the conversation with the Chief of Police and Mr. Mullins?"

"If you say I did I may have done so."

"Did you give the letter to Chief Armstrong?"

"I did not."

"Have known Miss Dwyer many years," said Governor Waite. "She often called at my office in a friendly way. She did desire that Miss Pringle should have Mrs. Likens' place."

Mrs. Dr. Love next sworn, testified that she knew Mrs. Likens, Miss Dwyer, Chief of Police Armstrong and Governor Waite.

"I had a talk with the Governor about this," said Mrs. Dr. Love.

The Governor asked me to speak about the letter. He said the reason he asked me to speak about it was because I had been advertised to speak that evening. He said that the reason that Mrs. Likens was removed was not because she was a Republican, but because of a compromising letter. The Governor gave me an order to Chief of Police Armstrong to see the letter, but he did not want to see the letter. I thought it was a letter compromising Mrs. Likens. I did not speak at the meeting held for Mrs. Likens, and thought I would await developments. There was some thought that it might be a decoy letter."

Governor Waite—Did I say that I said Mrs. Likens was removed because of this letter?

"I am under the impression that you did, Governor. You said she was not discharged because she was a Republican."

In reply to questions from Judge Sale, she said she got the idea from her talks with Governor Waite, Chief of Police Armstrong and President Mullins that Mrs. Likens was removed because of this letter.

J. Warner Mills, attorney at law, testified that he had known Mrs. Likens since he was a child.

Judge Mills then dilated the points discussed by him and Mrs. Likens when she called. She said that her character had been assailed and was embarrassed for fear it would involve him (Mills) in some trouble.

"That's our case," said United States District Attorney Johnson.

United States District Attorney Johnson—Does your honor wish to hear arguments?

Commissioner Hunsdale—I will give each side 30 minutes.

Judge Sale said he wished to interpose a motion on the jurisdiction of the court.

Commissioner Hunsdale—We will hear the motion first in order.

Mr. Rhodes now began his argument and gave a definition of the conspiracy.

"If Governor Waite was not in the conspiracy in the beginning, I do not think it is fair to say that he is just as guilty as if he was in it from the moment he was named."

"It seems to me that the defendant who wished to get this case into the State court, where the Governor could pardon himself out, is guilty of violating the law."

Governor Waite followed in his own behalf.

"If I have been guilty of embezzlement or conspiracy or any crime, I don't ask any favors," said the Governor. "My judgment there is no evidence to show any guilt. If the court finds from the testimony that there is any evidence to do so, I will not object to it."

The Governor, while making this statement, walked up and down in an excited manner and delivered his words with great dramatic effect.

Mr. Sale closed for the other three defendants. He referred to Mr. Rhodes' argument as a political speech and said it made him ashamed to hear the Governor of the State denounce as Mr. Rhodes had done. Mr. Sale continued that it was strange that the Commissioner should make a law for it was under a rule made by him that the arrests were made. Congress only could make criminal laws and not the Commissioner.

"Now," said Mr. Sale, warming up, "Mr. Rhodes has devoted his whole argument to the Governor, and has hardly mentioned the others. This shows his desire."

In conclusion, he said that if the defendants had to wait for the action of the federal grand jury, the purpose for which the prosecution was instituted would be over.

United States District Attorney Johnson closed for the prosecution. He said that he was simply acting by duty in moving the case. He had brought it to the office which the Governor held, but it was his duty to prosecute the Governor or anybody else, he would do so.

He continued: "If the Governor is guilty, he stands here on the same ground as any other citizen. I had believed from reading the platform of the party which these defendants represent that star chamber proceedings had been done away with. Yet here we find the old story in this case in order to get rid of Mrs. Likens. This woman has been mixed up with every good charitable order in this city."

The motive of the defendants was to gather evidence to discharge Mrs. Likens. Miss Dwyer no doubt played for such a letter as the Pur letter. When she saw it she felt that it was of importance. Then this letter was looked up, probably to be made accessible.

Mr. Johnson now read the law governing the case and went on to say that the defendants were clearly guilty of conspiracy. It had been proved that Mrs. Likens had never seen the letter until the proceedings were begun. He thought the evidence was ample to prove the guilt of the defendants. He had tried the case simply as a federal officer and he denied that there was any politics in the case.

Commissioner Hunsdale said: "These four defendants are charged with offenses against two sections of the law of the United States. They provide that any person who shall embezzle or secrete a letter or who shall conspire, etc., shall be liable to the penalty. It seems that a letter from Mrs. Likens was shown to the defendant Dwyer and that she had a right to do so. Inside it was addressed to Mrs. Likens, and it was the duty of the person who opened it to give it to Mrs. Likens or return it to the postoffice."

"I do not believe that she could retain it because she was a police matron, and, technically, at least, there seems to be a violation of the statute. Now, was there a secret? The letter was delivered to the chief of police, who kept it several days and gave it to Mr. Mullins, who kept it a few days, and all the time the letter was in the hands of the chief of police. I think, I think, is a violation of the law, although it may have been that these men thought they had a good reason to hold the letter. I think that the letter was kept together at any time to secret this letter. Yet in their individual capacity they did retain it from their rightful owner."

"It seems that each of the persons who retained the letter are guilty of a violation of the terms of the statute. It makes very little difference what the purpose was. No excuse has been offered for retaining the letter."

The prosecutor showed that the Governor had the letter in his hand, but the evidence is uncertain as to how long he retained it or whether he retained it to pry into the secrets of Mrs. Likens. He could not help her being brought into the case. The evidence fails to show that the Governor was actuated by any wrong intent in retaining the letter. He should have said: 'Take this letter to Mrs. Likens, but I cannot hold it myself because of this mission. The evidence does not warrant the holding of the Governor. The other defendants, however, kept the letter at least 10 days without telling Mrs. Likens. If this conduct was so unpunished it would allow everyone in Denver to act in a similar manner if they desired."

"The defendants, Dwyer, Armstrong and Mullins, should be held for the grand jury. I will fix the bail at \$500 in each case, under the embezzlement statute. The conspiracy charge has not been proved."

There was a low murmur, the Governor looked happy and the other defendants said they gave bail later in the day.

General Banks' Funeral.

Boston, Sept. 1.—The funeral of General N. P. Banks will be a military one and will be conducted by the State.

Mrs. Banks, and the entire family, in fact, were in favor of a military funeral and the matter was settled. General Dalton then held a conference with Mayor Warden in regard to the services at the church, but this matter was left to the city government.

International Tennis.

Niagara, Ont., Sept. 1.—The 1st round in the men's open doubles was played this morning. Chase and Poole defeated Matthews and Avery in three straight sets; score 6-3, 6-2, 6-3.

The men's doubles were Mrs. and Miss Osborne beat MacKenzie and Mrs. MacKenzie; score 7-5, 6-0, 6-1.

A RECORD BREAKER.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Aug. 31.—Robert J. J. Hamilton's won a record by achieving a mile in 2:24.4, a record for a horse and rider.

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New York on Aug. 31 last, arrived at

Queensdown today, bringing with her

another, transit record of speed.

She passed Daunt's rock at 6:41 a. m.

making the passage in that point

in five days, ten hours and forty-seven

minutes. Therefore the eastward record

has been five days, twelve hours and

seven minutes, made in November, 1882,

by the Campania.

The passage was just ended to-day

reduces the time by one hour and twenty

minutes. The Campania experienced

dense fogs on the banks for nine hours,

and was forced to run at a greatly re-

duced speed. According to her log, the

big keamer's run was, up to noon, Aug.

28, 488 knots, and thence thereafter 515,

454, 511, 505 and 365 knots to Daunt's

rock. The average speed attained was

44.5 knots, which is only twice beaten

on both occasions by the Lucania,

when in March of this year she

covered 21.5 knots and in June 21.9.

THE AVERAS C. C. P.

English Yachtmen Discussing Terms of

the Next Race.

London, Sept. 1.—The field says this

morning: "We understand that Lord

Durran, and the yachtmen associ-

ated with him are desirous that the next

contest for the America's cup be sailed

off Newport, instead of New York, in

order to avoid excursion steamers. An-















CHINA'S PLAGUE AND LONDON'S.

in history as the Great Plague of London. The plague first appeared in Lon-

don late in the autumn of 1881. It was  
colleagues during the following winter  
and early spring, but in May broke out  
again in the parishes of St. Giles and  
St. Martin, in what was then the Alexamen  
west end of the metropolis. Look the epi  
the epidemic to reach the extreme  
east end, but its progress, if slow was  
sure, and tens of thousands of peop  
rushed. The disease increased standi  
in violence in the course of the summer  
and was at its height in September, whe  
more than a thousand persons a day die  
From that tremendous total the mor  
rate fell to almost nothing in the october  
the fluency in the months in which  
the plague was epidemic are: May, 4  
June 50, July 617, August 17,026, Sep

tember, 31,459. This makes a total of 66,700 deaths in a population of 400,000. The total is believed to be too low, because of the 64,32 deaths in that time of "potter fever" many were doubtless due to plague. The affliction was not confined to the streets and burial of victims of the plague. Some place the plague mortality at 100,000.

Long before the pestilence had reached its height, London had been deserted to two-thirds of its inhabitants. Those who remained were the poor who could not get away. From the first the poor had been the chief victims of the pestilence, which was called the poor's plague. They were probably scourged by the pestilence, not because they were poor, but because they were dirty. London at that time was

dirty and in as bad sanitary conditions as the cities of the East, which the plague visited; leaves, as in ancient and modern times, a contemporary physician, attributing the pestilence to the local causes of filthy, unclean habits, and surroundings. He had sanitary arrangements. His explanation of the great plague has been accepted as the true one, and to these causes the plague in London is due. In 1665, persons of clean habits may escape themselves to contagion without fear. Less than a dozen physicians died during the London plague, and overfame gave an exhaustion probably hastened the death of a favorite practice in London was to mark the houses of plague patients and mark it with a red cross accompanied by the inscription "God have mercy on us" to warn outsiders. The result was that everybody in the house died, and rule while the premises remained a breeding place of pestilence. The plague spread widely in England in 1665, and it was as in London. In Oxford, which was noted for its condition, the pestilence made no progress at all, notwithstanding its proximity to London. The plague returned in London in the spring of 1666, and it was as in London, and the pestilence was well known.

is popularly supposed to have swept

out of existence. Before wrote what reports to be an account of the place which is equally realistic and thrilling but there is reason to believe that it is more interesting than trustworthy.

**SCIENTIFIC VISIONARY**

Medical Schools.—Lowering of standard of medical education in United States, according to Dr. Will Pepper of the University of Pennsylvania, is a result of the redistribution by State legislatures of chairs and of the conferring of degrees to and imperfectly-equipped schools. In 12 years ending with 1880 there were 138 schools established although present the total number of medical schools appears to be only 110, which is for every 440,150 inhabitants. New York State, with 6,000,000 population, has 13 schools, and Missouri, with 2,573,144 population, 14, or 1 for every 206,661, and Ohio, 3,672,316 population has 19, or 1 for every 193,279. In other countries medical schools increase less rapidly than population. In Germany and Great Britain there is 1 for about 1,700,000 inhabitants in 1881 for every 7,500,167 and in Russia, 1 for every 1,000,000. In the Russian courses of lectures to students is rather sufficient instruction, but broad basis of modern medical education is the varied experience afforded by

that hospitals and dispensaries of a city, and thus the small schools in a

Building on Sand - Foundations of quicksand are now made by blowing cement into the sand. A pointed iron pipe, with several small holes at lower end, is quickly sunk to a depth of 16 to 19 feet, then, as the pipe is withdrawn, the cement is blown

boy. compressed air, passes through the

holes, and becomes thoroughly saturated with the same material. The quantity to be each square foot is necessary. The concrete formed by the same cement hardens slowly, requiring months to attain its full strength. Bremen engineer, F. Neukirch, reports successful trial of this process for waterproofing an iron sewer tunnel, providing a bed for a sewer laid in sand.

A French investigation shows nearly all workers in tobacco have diminished power of vision, sense of taste, confuse red and green, principal symptom being continued in the pupils.

Flying in Germany—Helmholtz also satisfied himself that the birds touch the wing of the other as they carried in flight, even when the most favorably constituted for speed and strength of wing, and it is not likely ever to fly by his own. But the experiments of O. Rehn at Steltitz, near Berlin, are that the birds do not touch at all, but there is a

The experimenter suspends himself slightly curved wings, resembling fan and about 15 yards in area, a sharp drop of 10 or 15 degrees the wind jumps into the air, and down over a distance of about 20 yards shifting his position, he can wave surface any inclination, and to that extent can quicken or slow the movement, and change the direction.

It is estimated that in 1891—the latest returns—the available supply of Japanese mines was 269,730, which, reckoning the average increase in consumption at 13 per cent sufficient to last only 25 years months.







The first call on the Colorado Springs Mining association was made yesterday. Quite a crowd gathered together for the opening, including a score of associate members and several non-resident visitors. The speakers were strongly represented by Messrs. Proffitt, Sherry, man, Proffitt, Aldrich, Delany, Gardner, Carnaud, Keys, Hicks, Sill, Williamson, Welles, Burkholder, Rope, Wray, Edsall, McNeill, Fitzpatrick, Chisholm and Bolles.

Before the call, President Bolles addressed some instructive remarks to those present, dilated upon the many advantages accruing to the brokers, through the medium of the exchange. He also laid himself open to answer any questions regarding the rules and regulations governing the association and which might require elucidation. For some time he was pelted actively with questions. Whilst they were being asked and answered a good deal of amusement was occasioned by the announcement of Secretary Donaldson who, coming from the telephone, said that someone in Denver wanted to give a broker a commission to buy some stock, "anyone will do," he said, and he cleverly shifted the responsibility of choice upon Mr. Bolles. A E Rope was chosen and after visiting the box he announced that there was "nothing in it."

The actual call started late and though but little business was done it was participated in with considerable activity by Messrs. Rope, Proffitt, Delany, Bolles, Chisholm, Carnaud, Williamson and Alchrich. Messrs. Carnaud and Delany have the honor of making the first transaction which was for 100 Alamo Mollie and A. J. had been called previously the latter being very strong. Work, starting at 3, wound up half a cent cheaper. Cripple Creek Consolidated caused quite a commotion, several times it looked as though trading might be done, but nothing came of it. Fannie Rawlings proved a very strong stock, none being offered at less than 12 1/2. Specimen and Tugham were passed over almost in silence. A small sale was made in Anaconda at 2 1/2, but it closed at better figures. Isabella was the last called and sold at 1 1/2.

Subsequently some of the stocks were called again by request amongst the number was A. J. 500 of which changed hands at 73, and closed strong at that figure.

The second call at 3 o'clock was not quite so well attended but, in spite of that fact, more business was done.

The best part of the trading was in Mt. Rosa which sold at 4 1/2 and 4 3/4. Fannie Rawlings proved as strong as in the morning. There was again considerable activity in Cripple Creek Consolidated there being only 1/4 of a cent between the brokers which prevented the stock from changing hands.

Naturally, things have not quite shaken down into place yet but this will soon be overcome. Secretary Donaldson officiated very affably and ably as caller and the first day was voted a decided success.

Below is given the official table of business transacted on "change"

FIRST CALL.	
	Bid, Ask & Sales.
Mollie Gibson	1 30 1 07 1/2
Argentine-Juniata	71 72 1/2
Alamo	2 1/2 2 1/4 1,100
Work	2 1/2 2 1/4
Specimen	1 1/2 1 1/4
Tugham	22 23 1/2
Anaconda	2 1/2 2 1/4 50
Summit	12 11 3/4
Mt. Rosa	4 1/2 4 3/4
Gold & Globe	13 12 1/2
Cripple Creek Cons'd.	13 12 1/2
Fannie Rawlings	12 11 3/4 300
Isabella	1 1/2 1 1/4
SECOND CALL.	
	Bid, Ask & Sales.
Mollie Gibson	80 77 1/2
Argentine-Juniata	71 72 1/2 100
Alamo	2 1/2 2 1/4
Work	2 1/2 2 1/4
Specimen	1 1/2 1 1/4
Tugham	22 23 1/2
Anaconda	2 1/2 2 1/4
Summit	12 11 3/4
Mt. Rosa	4 1/2 4 3/4 3,000
Gold & Globe	13 12 1/2
Cripple Creek Cons'd.	13 12 1/2
Fannie Rawlings	12 11 3/4
Isabella	1 1/2 1 1/4

## VALUABLE SUCCESS.

The Bartlett Process Saves 92 Per Cent. of Gold from Crude Ore.

It is with pleasure that The Gazette gives some authentic information regarding the Bartlett process for the treatment of low grade and refractory ores and at the same time heralds its complete success.

The test has been a thorough one and was made at the addition which has recently and specially added to the Summit mill at Gillett. It was on one ton of crude ore and saved 92 per cent of the yellow metal, which does not include that which is left in the concentrates and of which no assays have been made.

The process has proved itself by far the best gold saver yet introduced into the camp and, besides this, it is very economical. It will prove a great saving to the Summit company and will probably be used extensively throughout the camp.

Dr. Sydney R. Bartlett is prominently before the public just now. In this particular it is his low grade process for the treatment of refractory and other ores mentioned above which has brought him into notice, but the Doctor has been successful before though his light has, unfortunately, been hidden from view by the proverbial bushel. Dr. Bartlett is quite a young man, lots younger than he looks, his career has been eventful and would make interesting reading; here is a brief—a very brief outline of it. Graduated from the Boston Institute of Technology, where he met "Diamond Joe" Reynolds's son, and they together took a trip around the world. Both were interested in mineralogy and made thorough examinations of the mines in such widely separated places as Siberia and New Zealand. On their return Joe Reynolds offered Bartlett the position of manager and assayer of the Congress mine in Arizona, which has recently been sold for one and a half millions.

It was at this place that a most pathetic

scene occurred, in the death of Joe Reynolds. The Doctor was tending him and knew that the time had come when earthly aid could help poor Joe no more. The weather was hot and the single daily train would be due in a few hours; to wait another 30 hours was almost impossible, so there was nothing else to do but to order the coffin before his death. In this spot of isolation Bartlett helped to soothe Joe's last moments, and all the time the carpenter, in a shanty beyond, could be heard hammering at the coffin until outside disturbances had no effect on either; the one when he fell forward with a sigh in Bartlett's arms, the other when his mind was absorbed with sorrow at the loss of a departed friend. Joe was worth \$8,000,000 when he died.

The Doctor was then attracted towards North Carolina, where the reports of large bodies of low grade ore induced him to erect a large plant in which his treatment was all successful on the small quantity of ore that was brought to be tried. After that the ore "pettered" out, so another move was made, to this locality, which has resulted in the erection of the addition to the Summit mill and his being the senior partner in the brokerage firm of Bartlett, Wray & White.

**Curb Sales.**  
Trading in stocks "off board" or "on the curb" was not very heavy yesterday. The heaviest seller was Jack Pot but rather a low figure. Union, Pharmacist and Gould were all weak, but Fannie Rawlings is quite strong.

The following quotations are given as reported to The Gazette from the best authorities obtainable in each case:

THE CRIPPLE CREEKS.	Low	High	Sales.
Addie E.	04 1/2	05	
Alamo	04 1/2	05	
Anaconda	02 1/2	03	
Argentine-Leland	06 1/2	06 3/4	
Asa	01	01 1/2	
Barren	02	02 1/2	2,700
Blue Bell	02 1/2	02 3/4	
Broken Hill	01 1/2	01 3/4	
Calumet	02	02 1/2	
C. O. D.	06 1/2	06 3/4	
Colossus	01	01 1/2	
Combination	05	05 1/2	
Crested and Cripple Creek	01	01 1/2	
Consolidated	01	01 1/2	
Elkton	05 1/2	06	
Elkton	02 1/2	03	
Elkton	02 1/2	03	
Franklin	00 1/2	01	
Free Colono	02 1/2	02 3/4	
Gold King	02 1/2	03	
Gold and Globe	04 1/2	04 3/4	
Golden Dale	00 1/2	00 3/4	
Golden Eagle	01 1/2	01 3/4	1,000
Gold Standard	03	03 1/2	
Gould	01	01 1/2	200
Granite Hill	04 1/2	04 3/4	
Isabella	01 1/2	01 3/4	
Isadora	02	02 1/2	7,100
Jack Pot	02	02 1/2	
Keystone	10	10 1/2	
Little Globe	01 1/2	01 3/4	
Moore	05	05 1/2	
Mt. Rosa	04 1/2	04 3/4	2,000
Nugget	01 1/2	01 3/4	
Orphan	04	04 1/2	
Orphan Bell	04	04 1/2	
Portland	06 1/2	06 3/4	2,000
Raven Hill	04	04 1/2	
Sacramento	03 1/2	03 3/4	
Santa Fe	05	05 1/2	
Specimen	00 1/2	01	
Standard	00 1/2	01	
Summit	12 1/2	13	800
Tugham	02 1/2	02 3/4	
World	01 1/2	01 3/4	
Wheat	00 1/2	01	
THE MARKET.			
Argentine-Juniata	71	72	
Mt. Rosa	4 1/2	4 3/4	
Do. Monte (Credos)	02	03	
Fannie Rawlings (Leadville)	12 1/2	13	500
Miscellaneous Stocks			
Total sales			6,311

## Current News

The silver stocks are strong.

First Stock Exchange call at 10 o'clock to-day.

The De Lamar mill is running smoothly once again after the accident to the boiler last week.

Messrs. E. C. Fletcher & Co. report Eastern orders good and improving in quantity as time goes on.

There was a decided rush after Granite Hill stock yesterday.

Why does not some enterprising watchmaker hang up a clock in the Stock Exchange? It would be appreciated.

Inside of 14 days the Raven people confidently expect to be shipping a car of ore per day to the smelters.

Work on the Little May tunnel is being pushed ahead. Steam drills are used and are said to be satisfactory.

The Golden Eagle company of Leadville has declared a dividend of 2 1/2 cents per share. The stock is about the 40c mark.

Ben T. Brooks & Co. yesterday sent to the mint a 10-ounce retort which was cleaned up from a few days' run on their leases.

The assayers at camp report business booming and the average assay much higher than it used to be. Here are two good items that speak for themselves.

Fannie Rawlings has doubled in price in the last 14 days. It was a very strong stock on "change," a bid of 12 cents for it met a-begging and nothing less than 12 1/2 could touch it.

The mines on the summit of Globe hill have the reputation of turning out the best free milling ore in camp. The Ida May is also said to possess this favorable distinction.

Ore from the Morning Star, under lease to Dickey & Co. by the Calumet company, is being sorted into two grades. The low stuff runs about \$20 to the ton and the higher better than \$30.

The Beaver Park mill is being thoroughly overhauled, new concentrating machinery is being put in place, and it will take at least two weeks to complete the alterations.

Portland stockholders will have to wait at least three months for a dividend, but it is worth every cent that is asked for it to-day. When they do come they will be heavy.

The Ida May, on Raven hill, is making its average showing. Bad air has been hindering work lately; it is a complaint that will be heard more frequently as the mines continue to be worked deeper.

The machinery recently brought from California for the Pike's Peak placers was running smoothly all day Saturday and Monday. One team employed in scraping the dirt to the machine when absorbed it as rapidly as it was delivered. The capacity is 300 tons a day.

It is stated that the five men at work on the Calefonia are taking out an average of 5,000 of ore per week by comparison.

Highest of all is Leaven: Power—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

# Royal Baking Powder

## ABSOLUTELY PURE

actively primitive methods. The new machinery is expected this week when it will be put in place and, as possible, assist in a material increase in the output of ore.

A good strike is reported from the Lone Star No. 2, on Gold hill. It is said that ore assaying as high as \$14,000 to the ton has been shipped during the past month, but that fact has on y just been made public.

Cripple Creek miners are complaining of the high rates charged by the rail roads for hauling ore to Denver and Pueblo. The railroad companies are earnestly advised that they are hindering the progress of the camp and consequently their prosperity.

An eye witness states that the Summit mine is in grand condition—better than ever, and that the mill at Gillett is crowded with ore. "Take it all in all, it looks as though the Summit company will be the next one to declare a dividend.

Still they come. The Fannie Rawlings company has sent in its application to the Mining association to be listed. Several others are expected within the next two or three days.

Broker Welles has removed his office to No. 3 North Teton where he is now in partnership with Mr. Kane. The combination is a strong one and for them we anticipate a large share of trade.

Broker members of the Mining association are requested to meet at the room at 10:45 this morning. All associate members as well as active ones should be present at the first call from 11 to 12 o'clock.

The Journal credits the Chicago and Cripple Creek tunnel with a strike, calling it "a big pay vein." This is the tunnel starting in Poverty gulch and running some 300 or 400 feet into Globe hill in the direction of the Summit and Deer Horn mines.

No company can well afford to have its name omitted from the Stock Exchange list. The association's approbation stamps it with merit, worth and makes its quotations reliable. The listing fee could not be spent better in any other direction; to think otherwise is shortsighted policy.

The Nelson tunnel people at "Free air" after the Anthony vein. Dr. Wallace, the manager, has been successful and has given a contract for 100 feet of work, which has already been started. As long as the water suffices the machine drills will be run by that, but when winter comes a first class steam plant will be added, so there will be no stoppage of the work.

Coal Mine Inspector Reed is enthusiastic about the latter which he has received from England, stating that English capitalists are about to buy up a large tract of coal land. Mr. Reed says that the coal deposits of this State are practically inexhaustible and believes that beneath the city of Denver are coaled mines of unknown extent. He is of the opinion that the syndicate from England will buy land near Pueblo.

Mr. J. Arthur Connell is looking after the interests of the Work company in a very competent manner and is leasing small portions of the various properties to different miners. If the improvement keeps up the company will soon be in possession of some valuable mines.

Yet another strike is recorded for Battle mountain. This time it is on the White House claim belonging to the Portland and company. The prospect shaft is only down a few feet, but some 100 sacks of ore have been saved, a sample was taken from each of these which combined was submitted to a test at the Lawrence mill and which returned \$17.208 to the ton.

During the past few weeks many people have been visiting the Mining association, they were welcome but now that business has started it is desired that attention be drawn to the following rule which governs this matter: "That only members of this association shall be admitted to the exchange during business hours, except that non-resident visitors to the city may obtain cards from the secretary entitling them to one admittance on request of any member. These cards shall be non-transferable and shall be collected at the door."

The most refractory low grade ore at camp is, perhaps, that found in the C. O. D. With one exception, no process has yet been found that will come near making anything like a profitable saving. The exception was the Bartlett process, but it was only on a small quantity of ore.

Next week Dr. Bartlett will try a large quantity from the C. O. D. dump. He expects to be successful, and if he is it will mean thousands of dollars saved for the C. O. D. people and a fortune for the inventor. The trial will be made at the addition to the Summit mill.

The Crusher makes a good point when it alludes to the assistance one mining man can be to his neighbor if he so chooses. Prospecting for veins is expensive work and it can be greatly facilitated by imparted knowledge and the assistance of a compass. Uttering these words and now that things are shaping themselves at camp, the idea is fast wearing away and on no hill in camp is this more true than that of Raven. Manager Smith of the Moose, Bainbridge of the Elkton, Dahl of the Chief, and De La Verne of the Raven, are always glad to impart any information in their power to neighbors, and this courtesy is always appreciated. But this of course cannot be indulged in by managers of less private companies who are bound to secrecy.

Commenting upon the state of last week's stock market Mr. Sherry writes in his weekly letter says: "Union, which broke so badly last week, remains low in spite of heavy buying. While there are certain features of the management of the Union properties which might be improved, yet I think the stock far below its value at present. No reason is now apparent why dividends on this stock cannot be continued indefinitely. The stock presents from the company's prop-

erties continue large and the total output seems very satisfactory. Anaconda made a slight advance early in the week but did not hold it. There will be, however, heavy buying of the stock in case of a slight decline. The properties are doing very well at present, and I doubt that there is a stock on the market upon which an advance is surer than upon Anaconda."

A hacking cough keeps the bronchial tubes in a state of constant irritation, which, if not speedily removed, may lead to chronic bronchitis. No prompt remedy can be found than Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Its effect is immediate and the result permanent.

Kat's Cover Root, the new Food Purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures Constipation, 25c, 50c and \$1.00. Sold by E. E. Robinson.

Which is worse, imprisonment for life or a life-long disease, like scrofula, for example? The former, certainly, would be preferable were it not that Ayer's Sarsaparilla can always come to the rescue and give the poor sufferer health, strength and happiness.

Sybil's Vitalizer is what you need for Dyspepsia, Corpulent Liver, Yellow Skin or Aching Joints. It is guaranteed to give you satisfaction. Price 75c. Sold by E. E. Robinson.

Neglect of the hair often destroys its vitality and natural hue, and causes it to fall out. Before it is too late, apply Hall's Hair Renewer, a sure remedy.

The new city directory issued from The Gazette job office has been delivered and is generally found to be quite satisfactory. There are always unavoidable errors in such things and the new directory is not free from them. It is as nearly perfect, however, as it can be made at the time. The names were taken, Colorado Springs is a city of many changes. It is the intention to issue a supplement later which will try to cover names omitted in the book. It is requested that people who discover names that are not in the directory will please keep a list of them that they may be handed in and go in his supplement. The new directory is substantially and handsomely bound.

Neuralgia

ATTACKS THE EYES

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Ayer's Pills

"My husband was subject to severe attacks of neuralgia which caused him great pain and suffering. The pains were principally about his eyes, and he often had to remain in a darkened room, not being able to stand the light. Ayer's Pills being recommended, I tried them, using one before each meal." They very soon cured, relieved, followed by permanent cure. I am a strong believer in the efficacy of Ayer's Pills, and would not be without them for ten times their cost."—Mrs. M. E. DEBART, Liberty, Tex.

"I have used Ayer's Pills in my family for forty years, and regard them as the very best."—Uncle MARTIN HANCOCK, Lake City, Fla.

Received Highest Awards AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Frederick Schluckebier, deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed administrator with will annexed of the estate of Frederick Schluckebier, late of the county of El Paso, in the State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County court of said county, at the court house in Colorado Springs in said county, at the September term, 1894, on Monday, Oct. 15, 1894, next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, this 5th day of September, A. D. 1894.

ARNOLD SCHEIDT, Administrator.

On Farm of the Property in any event of estate, which property has a usual market value, and is not to be sold for less than the value of the property as shown by the tax rolls.

ALLEN & CO. 40 and 42 Broadway, N. Y.

MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, Can make money rapidly color a few hours pleasant work at home. No canvassing, no traveling, no expense.

Plan Entirely New and Original. Write us, enclosing stamp, THE AMERICAN HOSE JO JRNAL, 318 Dearborn St. Chicago.

The Weekly Gazette

ONE YEAR,

One Dollar and a Half

THE GAZETTE.

WILLIAM W. WIGGINS, M.D., ATTENDING PHYSICIAN. } CALL }  
JAMES B. HAYES, M.D., ATTENDING PHYSICIAN. } OR WHITE }  
OFFICES: 91 to 94 Tabor Opera House Block, }  
Cor. 10th and Curtis Sts., Denver. }

**BUSINESS LOCALS.** Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other issue, ten cents per line for each insertion.

See those Quadruple Silver Tea Sets at Asby's, cheaper than glass. A special drive—cannot be duplicated. Pay \$5 on one and secure it.

REWARD will be paid to the return of a steel gray four-year-old mare, dark on the back; brand 1-S on left shoulder. L. L. Pinckton, Box 371, Cripple Creek Colo.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Moses E. Parks, deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed Administrator of the estate of Moses E. Parks, late of the county of El Paso in the State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the County Court of said county, at the Courthouse in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the September term, 1894, on the last Monday in October next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs this 27th day of August, A. D. 1894.

LOUISE CALLAWAY, Administratrix.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Special Execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the County Court of El Paso county and State of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of ninety-six and seventy-five-one hundredths dollars, (\$96.75) and costs of suit, the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against Matthew Helmer in favor of G. S. Barnes & Son, out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said Matthew Helmer I have levied on the following property, to-wit: All the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to that part of block 247 in Addition one to the City of Colorado Springs, county of El Paso, Colorado, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point on the west boundary line of said block 350 feet south of the northwest corner thereof, running thence south on said west boundary line 50 feet; thence easterly at right angles to first corner 190 feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with said first course 50 feet; thence westerly 180 feet to place of beginning.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all right, title and interest of the above named Matthew Helmer in and to the above described property, on Friday, the 21st day of September, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front (east) door of the County courthouse in Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs this 15th day of August, 1894. J. F. BOWERS, Sheriff of El Paso County.

J. L. Williams, Attorney.

Date of first publication, Aug. 30, 1894. Date of last publication, Sept. 20, 1894.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.** Estate of Henry W. Morse, deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed Administrator of the estate of Henry W. Morse, late of the County of El Paso in the State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County Court of said county, at the Courthouse in Colorado Springs in said county, at the September term, 1894, on the second Monday in October next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, this 23rd day of August, A. D. 1894.

GEO. B. PERRY, Administrator.

**INTS E. SEERMAN.** Ximera, Patents, Advertisers and a Large Office Business, Corsets and efficient cases a specialty.

338 Dearborn St. Chicago.

**TAKEN UP.** MAJEN D-1 sorre 3-year-old mare, weight about 700, at no stand. Owner in care of G. J. Solen, 17 miles north of Colorado Springs a Donnelly & Sons.

Hutchins & Sloan, Attorneys for Administratrix.

**TAKEN UP.** MAJEN D-1 sorre 3-year-old mare, weight about 700, at no stand. Owner in care of G. J. Solen, 17 miles north of Colorado Springs a Donnelly & Sons.